

I take great issue to describe democratically drawn districts that allow people to select a person of their choosing as an ugly term compared to South Africa of racial Apartheid. To the American people, that is not true. It is something that you should not accept. It is simply the adding of diversity.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out what the gentlewoman has referred to. The entire map of Texas was challenged, and they picked over this district. Talking about the lower court, the three judge panel found this district here, which is 91 percent white, constitutional. They did not find anything wrong with that district. They had to leap all the way to Barbara Jordan's district and say: Now, no, we do not want people like Barbara Jordan in Congress, so her district is unconstitutional; but this district right here withstands constitutional scrutiny.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. Until the Voting Rights Act was in place, the Hon. Barbara Jordan would not have been in the U.S. Congress to represent all of the people and all Americans.

Ms. MCKINNEY. The gentlewoman is absolutely right.

I would like to conclude by saying that I know that there are people who understand this issue, who are not asleep during the counterrevolution and who truly appreciate that there is something wrong when a district like the Sixth District of Texas can be found constitutional, and the districts that we all represent can be found unconstitutional or can be challenged as to whether or not they are constitutional.

□ 1845

I received a letter dated November 9 from Richard Hamilton from Fleetwood, PA, and he says, "I'm a white northern conservative Republican. You have gained my respect through this speech. I wish there was some way I could help you with your problem. To lose someone like yourself through this redistricting is a tragedy for your district."

This comes from the pen of a conservative, a staunch pro-gun, pro-life, small-government, low-taxes conservative:

Government needs people like yourself. Your voting record, I'm sure, would be directly opposite to my views. No matter. This is a democracy. Even though I may not agree with some of your views, I respect them. Having heard you, I would be compelled to vote for you. You are qualified in every sense. I would be honored to have you represent me in Congress. Sounds crazy; doesn't it?

Mr. Speaker, it does not sound crazy at all. Mr. Hamilton gets it.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. Mr. Speaker, if the gentlewoman will yield for just a moment, we say the word "democracy." And I applaud her for that letter because that is a commonsense American, and that is why I think this evening is important, so that individuals understand that we are not trying

to grab something that does not belong to us or grab something for our personal selves. What will happen is your constituents, those who you represent at this point, will be denied the opportunity to select someone of their choosing, and that person can be of any array of individuals, but they have the opportunity now, more than they have ever had before in history, to do so, but this body is also a republic.

Some people always hear the word "Republican" because it is in the majority right now. A republic means that you have a representative body and that we are all not alike. Before the Voter Rights Act of 1965 they were all alike, and in fact until women got the right to vote, they were all alike, and it is since these laws have created opportunities we have seen women coming to the U.S. Congress, and we have seen minorities, and particularly African-Americans, Hispanics, and we have Asians coming into this body; that is a republic. That is what we are saying to the American people.

Why would the Constitution be selected to undermine the rights of citizens to select someone of their choosing?

Ms. MCKINNEY. The Supreme Court has taken the bold step of declaring the district that I represent unconstitutional. I do not lose. The people of America lose. And if each one of us is taken out of this body, what kind of republic, what kind of democracy, can America claim?

Is it that the Congressman from Alabama wants to say some concluding words?

Mr. HILLIARD. I just want to add that it is important that we preserve American democracy, and in order to preserve democracy we must make sure that all persons in this country are represented, that all persons participate, and there is no other way of doing it.

Thus through district representation it is what our forefathers would have fought for if we had had districts at that time, but because of the fact things were so small, there were so few Americans, there was not a need for it.

But things have changed. Our Constitution has changed, and it has changed because it wanted to make sure that protections that were not granted before to those persons who were absent are now granted.

So we need to, along with our forefathers, make sure that everything is constitutional and everyone has an opportunity to participate.

Ms. MCKINNEY. I have a piece of legislation which has been introduced, House Resolution 2545, which proposes a solution to this problem. It gets us to color blindness, it gets us to republican representative democracy, it gets us to the kind of participation that we all want and value in this country.

In the next special order we will talk about some solutions to this problem that do not rely on single-Member districts which have been the tool that

the Voting Rights Act allowed us that are now under attack because they have been so successful.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. In closing, next week, when the Supreme Court will hear the arguments in another reapportionment case, let me say that I have faith in the system, and I do believe that the Supreme Court can clear up what they have started in 1993 in Shaw versus Reno and acknowledge what really drives districts. It is not race; it is politics. It is politics, my colleagues. It is politics.

Ms. MCKINNEY. I would just like to say in conclusion thank you to all of the Members of this body who have come to me personally and, I am sure, have come to each of the other Members who are on this floor right now to express their concern about what is happening in redistricting, and how valuable our participation is and how valuable the notion of diversity is to having policies produced that are meaningful to the broad spectrum of the American electorate.

MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HILLIARD] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, this Friday marks the 40th anniversary of the Montgomery bus boycott and the creation of the Montgomery Improvement Association. This Friday marks the start of an American journey. In my home State of Alabama, 40 years ago, African-Americans said they were sick and tired of being mistreated and humiliated; sick and tired of being kicked by the brutal feet of oppression; and sick and tired of being denied access to full American citizenship.

This was the most significant boycott of the civil rights movement. On December 1, 1955, when Mrs. Rosa Parks decided not to stand up and move to the rear of the bus, this was the day when African-Americans stood up to injustice and moved to the forefront of the struggle to outlaw discrimination, segregation and the notion of separate but equal.

For 13 months, African-Americans in Montgomery refused to ride the buses. They refused to accept an unjust system that demoralized and humiliated them.

The strength and spirit of these courageous citizens captured the consciousness of the entire world.

A lawsuit was subsequently filed challenging the constitutionality of bus segregation. The United States Supreme Court found that the Montgomery AL statutes regarding the segregation of passenger seating was in violation of the Constitution of the United States. On December 21, 1956, 13 months after the boycott began, African-Americans boarded Montgomery City Line buses free to sit where they pleased.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a resolution recognizing the Montgomery

bus boycott as the beginning of the American civil rights movement. It is proper and appropriate for the House of Representatives to commemorate this historical event and pay tribute to the courageous women and men who placed themselves in harm's way in the pursuit of justice, fairness, and equal treatment under the laws.

I urge my colleagues to support and cosponsor the resolution.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. HEFNER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of medical reasons.

Mr. COSTELLO (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today after 8 p.m. and Thursday, November 30, 1995, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. DELAURO, for 5 minutes, today.
Mrs. SCHROEDER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. MILLER of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DURBIN, for 5 minutes, today.
Ms. PELOSI, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. SCHUMER, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. LOWEY, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. DOGGETT, for 5 minutes, today.
Mrs. CLAYTON, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. FOWLER) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. KIM, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. HORN, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. SCARBOROUGH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. TIAHRT, for 5 minutes, today and on November 30.

Mr. KINGSTON, for 5 minutes, today.
(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. OWENS, for 5 minutes, today.
(The following Members (at their own request) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ACKERMAN.

Mr. HAMILTON in three instances.

Mr. KLECZKA.

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. FOWLER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HILLIARD) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SOLOMON.

Mr. FLANAGAN.

Mr. BORSKI.

Mr. REED.

Mrs. FOWLER.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.

Mr. RANGEL.

Mr. DIXON.

Mr. CONDIT.

Mrs. MORELLA.

Mr. MORAN.

Mr. COX of California.

Mrs. MEEK of Florida.

Mr. BARCIA.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, November 30, 1995, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1720. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act which occurred when food was provided to all participants of Task Force 130, U.S. Army South [USARSO] and charge against Developing Countries Combined Exercise Program [DCCEP] funds, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1721. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act totaling \$45,488 in the fiscal year 1989 Operation and Maintenance, Air Force appropriation, which occurred in the 3d Tactical Fighter Wing at Clark Air Base in the Republic of the Philippines, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1722. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report of four related violations of the Anti-Deficiency Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1723. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-150, "Budget Support Temporary Act of 1995," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1724. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting a correction to the proposed regulations governing communications disclaimer requirements (11 C.F.R. sections 110.11), pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 438(d); to the Committee on House Oversight.

1725. A letter from the Chief of Staff, The White House, transmitting certification that no person or persons with direct or indirect responsibility for administering the Executive Office of the President's Drug Free Workplace Plan are themselves subject to a program of individual random drug testing, pursuant to section 624 of Public Law 104-52; jointly, to the Committee on Appropriations and Government Reform and Oversight.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. QUILLEN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 284. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1788) to reform the statutes relating to Amtrak, to authorize appropriations for Amtrak, and for other purposes (Rept. 104-370). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky (for himself, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. CRANE, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. SHAW, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. HERGER, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. CAMP, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. NUSSLE, Ms. DUNN of Washington, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. GOSS, Mrs. SMITH of Washington, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. BUNN of Oregon, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. METCALF, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. FUNDERBURK, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. HEINEMAN, Mr. COBLE, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. FIELDS of Texas, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. COOLEY, Mr. BASS, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. EWING, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. FOX, Mr. BOEHLETT, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. STUMP, Mr. JONES, Mr. FRISA, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. TALENT, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. EHRLICH, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SALMON, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. BUYER, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. CLEMENT):

H.R. 2684. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for increases in the amounts of allowable earnings under the Social Security earnings limit for individuals who have attained retirement age, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMAS (for himself and Mr. BILIRAKIS):